

Appendix



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Advanced Search
Search Help

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Men • Children

FEATURES

Virtual Body Tours

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MY PAGE

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Health Centers

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[Return to Main Index](#)

[>> How to Use](#)



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<< Previous A-B | C-D | E-F | G-H | I-J | K-L | M-N | O-P | Q-R | S-
T | U-V | W-X | Y-Z Next >>

D

[DOC](#) — dosage

DOC (DOC) [11-deoxycorticosterone](#).

Doca (Do-ca) (do'k[schwa]) trademark for [desoxycorticosterone acetate](#).

docetaxel (do-ce-tax-el) (do's[schwa]-tak's[schwa]) an antineoplastic agent used in chemotherapy for carcinoma of the breast; administered by intravenous infusion.

Dochmius duodenalis (Doch-mi-us du-o-de-na-lis) (dok'me-[schwa]s du'o-d[schwa]-na'lis) former name for [Ancyllostoma duodenale](#).

Docibin (Do-ci-bin) (do'si-bin) trademark for a crystalline preparation of vitamin B₁₂; see [cyanocobalamin](#).

dock (dock) (dok) to perform a caudectomy on an animal.

doconazole (do-co-na-zole) (do-ko'n[schwa]-z[omacr]) an antifungal, $C_{26}H_{22}Cl_2N_2O_3$.

docosahexaenoic acid (do-co-sa-hexa-eno-ic ac-id) (do-ko's[schwa]-hek's[schwa]-e-no'ik) all *cis*-4,7,10,13,16,19-docosahexaenoic acid, an omega-3, polyunsaturated, 22-carbon fatty acid found almost exclusively in fish and marine animal oils; it is a substrate for cyclooxygenase. Abbreviated DHA. See also table accompanying *fatty acid*.

doctor (doc-tor) (dok't[ischa]r) [L. "teacher"] 1. a practitioner of the healing arts, one who has received a degree from a college of medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic, optometry, podiatry, pharmacy, dentistry, or veterinary medicine, licensed to practice by a state. 2. a holder of a diploma of the highest degree from a university, qualified as a specialist in a particular field of learning.

doctrine (doc-trine) (dok'trin) a theory supported by authorities and having general acceptance.

Arrhenius' doctrine, see under *theory*.

Monro-Kellie doctrine, the central nervous system and its accompanying fluids are enclosed in a rigid container whose total volume tends to remain constant; an increase in volume of one component, e.g., brain, blood, or cerebrospinal fluid, will elevate pressure and decrease the volume of one of the other elements.

neuron doctrine, the doctrine that the nervous system is entirely cellular, that its cells are distinctive as to morphological type and functional characteristics, and that its cells are not in protoplasmic continuity but are juxtaposed without a significant amount of intervening extracellular substance.

docusate (doc-u-sate) (dok'u-s[amacr]) any of a group of anionic surfactants widely used as emulsifying, wetting, and dispersing agents.

docusate calcium, [USP] an anionic surfactant used as a stool softener; administered orally.

docusate potassium, [USP] an anionic surfactant used as a stool softener; administered orally.

docusate sodium, [USP] an anionic surfactant used as a stool softener,

administered orally or rectally; as a tablet disintegrant because of its solubilizing action; and as an emulsifier and dispersant in topical preparations.

dodecenoyl-CoA Δ -isomerase (do-de-ce-no-yl-CoA Δ -isom-er-ase) (do"df[schwa]-s [schwa]-no"[schwa]-ko-a' i-som"[schwa]r-[amacr]s) [EC 5.3.3.8] an enzyme of the isomerase class that catalyzes the shift of a *cis* double bond at C-2 of an unsaturated fatty acyl CoA to one *trans* at C-3; the reaction is necessary for oxidation of unsaturated fatty acids. Called also enoyl CoA isomerase.

Döderlein's bacillus (Dö-der-lein's bacillus) (df[schwa]r'der-[i]macr[nz]) [Albert Siegmund Gustav *Döderlein*, German obstetrician and gynecologist, 1860–1941] see under *bacillus*.

dogbane (dog-bane) (dog'b[amacr]n) any plant of the genus *Apocynum*.

Dogiel's corpuscles (Do-gi-el's corpuscles) (do'ge-elz) [Alexander Stanislavovich *Dogiel*, Russian histologist, 1852–1922] see under *corpuscle*.

dogma (dog-ma) (dog'm[schwa]) a belief or an opinion, or a system of beliefs or opinions, formally stated, defined, and held to be true.

Dogmatist (Dog-ma-tist) (dog'm[schwa]-tist) a school of medicine formed by Diocles of Carystus. The school put Aristotelian language, system, and speculation into Hippocratic medicine to discover the hidden causes of the constitution of man and of disease: such knowledge, they thought, was necessary for the practice of medicine. See also *Empiric* and *Praxagoras*.

Doherty (Do-her-ty) (do'[schwa]r-te) Peter C. Australian immunologist in the United States, born 1941. Co-winner, with Rolf M. Zinkernagel, of the Nobel prize for medicine or physiology in 1996 for their discovery about how the immune system detects virus-infected cells.

Döhle's disease, bodies (inclusion bodies) (Döh-le's disease, bodies (inclusion bodies)) (df[schwa]r'[schwa]z) [Karl Gottfried Paul *Döhle*, German pathologist, 1855–1928] see *syphilitic aortitis*, under *aortitis*, and see under *body*.

Döhle-Heller aortitis (Döh-le-Hel-ler aortitis) (df[schwa]r'[schwa]-hel'er) [K.G.P. *Döhle*; Arnold Ludwig Gotthilf *Heller*, German pathologist, 1840–1913] syphilitic aortitis.

doigt (doigt) (dwah) [Fr.] finger or toe.

doigt mort, [Fr.], dead finger.

Doisy (Doi-sy) (doi'se) Edward Adelbert. An American biochemist, 1893–1986; co-winner, with Carl Peter Henrik Dam, of the Nobel prize for medicine and physiology in 1943, for the isolation and synthesis of vitamin K.

dol (dol) (d[omacr]) [L. *dolōr*pain] a unit of pain intensity.

dolabrate (do-lab-rate) (do-lab'r[amacr]t) [L. *dolabrat*ax] ax-shaped.

dolabriform (do-lab-ri-form) (do-lab'r[ibreve]-form) dolabrate.

dolasetron mesylate (do-las-e-tron mes-y-late) (do-las'[schwa]-tron) a selective serotonin receptor antagonist, used for the prevention of nausea and vomiting associated with chemotherapy and for the prevention and treatment of postoperative nausea and vomiting; administered orally and intravenously.

dolich(o)- (dolich(o)-) [Gr. *dolichos*long] a combining form meaning long.

dolichocephalia (dol-i-cho-ce-pha-lia) (dol'[ibreve]-ko-s[schwa]-fa'le-[schwa]) dolichocephaly.

dolichocephalic, dolichocephalous (dol-i-cho-ce-phal-ic, dol-i-cho-ceph-a-lous) (dol'i-ko-s[schwa]-fa'ik, dol'[ibreve]-ko-sef'[schwa]-l[schwa]s) [*dolicho-* + *cephalic*] long headed; having a cephalic index of 75.9 or less. Called also *meocephalic*.

dolichocephalism (dol-i-cho-ceph-a-lism) (dol'[ibreve]-ko-sef'[schwa]-liz-[schwa]m) dolichocephaly.

dolichocephaly (dol-i-cho-ceph-a-ly) (dol'[ibreve]-ko-sef'[schwa]-le) the quality of being dolichocephalic.

dolichocolon (dol-i-cho-co-lon) (dol'[ibreve]-ko-ko'lon) [*dolicho-* + *colon*] an abnormally long colon.

dolichocranial (dol-i-cho-cra-ni-al) (dol'[ibreve]-ko-kra'ne-[schwa]) having a cranial index of 74.9 or less.

dolichoderus (dol-i-cho-der-us) (dol'[ibreve]-ko-d[emacr]r'[schwa]s) [*dolicho-* + Gr. *dere*

neck] an individual with a long neck.

dolichofacial (dol-i-cho-fa-cial) (dol''[ibreve]-ko-fa'sh[schwa]) having a long face.

dolichohieric (dol-i-cho-hi-er-ic) (dol''[ibreve]-ko-hi-er'ik) having a sacral index below 100.

dolichokerkic (dol-i-cho-ker-kic) (dol''[ibreve]-ko-ker'kik) having a radiohumeral index above 80.

dolichoknemic (dol-i-cho-kne-mic) (dol''[ibreve]-ko-ne'mik) having a tibiofemoral index of 83 or above.

dolichomorphic (dol-i-cho-mor-phic) (dol''[ibreve]-ko-mor'fik) [*dolicho-* + Gr. *morph* /*femacr*/form] built along lines that tend toward the slender or longer type.

dolichopellic, dolichopelvic (dol-i-cho-pel-lic, dol-i-cho-pel-vic) (dol''[ibreve]-ko-pel'ik; dol''[ibreve]-ko-pel'vik) [*dolicho-* + *pelviā*] having a pelvic index of 95 or above.

dolichoprosopic (dol-i-cho-pro-sop-ic) (dol''[ibreve]-ko-pro-sop'ik) dolichofacial.

dolichostenomelia (dol-i-cho-steno-me-lia) (dol''[ibreve]-ko-sten'o-me'le-[schwa]) [*dolicho-* + *steno-* + *-meliā*] 1. the condition of having unusually long, thin extremities. 2. arachnodactyly.

Döllinger's tendinous ring (Döl-ling-er's tendinous ring) (d[schwa]'ling-erz) [Johann Ignaz Josef *Döllinger*, German physiologist, 1770–1841] see under *ring*.

Dolobid (Do-lo-bid) (do'lo-bid) trademark for a preparation of diflunisal.

Dolophine (Do-lo-phine) (do'lo-f[emacr]n) trademark for preparations of methadone hydrochloride.

dolor (do-lor) (do'lor) pl. *dolor'es* [L.] pain; one of the cardinal signs of inflammation.

dolor ca'pitis, headache.

dolor coxae, coxalgia, def. 2.

Dolorac (Do-lo-rac) (do'l[schwa]-rak) trademark for a preparation of capsaicin cream.

dolores (do-lo-res) (do-lor'[emacr]z) [L.] plural of dolor.

dolorific (do-lor-if-ic) (do'l[or'-if'ik] producing or causing pain.

dolorimeter (do-lor-im-e-ter) (do'l[or-im'[schwa]-i[schwa]r) an instrument for measuring pain in dols.

dolorimetry (do-lor-im-e-try) (do'l[or-im'[schwa]-tre] [dolor+ -metry] the measurement of pain.

dolorogenic (do-lor-o-gen-ic) (do-lor''o-jen'ik) dolorific.

DOM (DOM) 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine.

Domagk (Do-magk) (do'mahk) Gerhard Johannes Paul. German physician and biochemist, 1895–1964; winner of the Nobel prize for medicine or physiology in 1939 for his discovery of the effectiveness of Prontosil, the predecessor of sulfa drugs, in treating streptococcal infections.

domain (do-main) (do-m[amacr]n') a compact globular structure composed of one section of a polypeptide chain that constitutes a recognizable unit of the tertiary structure of a protein. Domains may fold up independently and maintain their native conformation when the connecting sections of the chain are broken.

immunoglobulin domains., see homology regions under *region*.

kringle domain, a cysteine-rich, triply disulfide-bonded sequence of amino acids folded into a characteristic shape resembling the looped Scandinavian pastry; such domains occur in plasminogen and contain the binding sites for fibrin. Similar domains are found in other proteins.

Dombrock blood group (Dom-brock blood group) (dom'brok) [from the name of the propositus patient first observed in 1965] see under blood group.

Domeboro (Dome-boro) (d[omacr]m'bor-o) trademark for preparations of aluminum subacetate.

domiciliary (dom-i-cil-i-ary) (dom"[i]breve]-sil'e-ar'e') [L. *domus*'house] pertaining to or carried on in the house or place of permanent residence, as domiciliary treatment.

dominance (dom-i-nance) (dom'[i]breve]-n[is]chwa[n]s) [L. *dominari*'to govern] 1. the state of being dominant. 2. in genetics, the full phenotypic expression of a gene in both heterozygotes and homozygotes; see also *Mendel's law*; under *law*. See also *codominant gene*, under *gene*, and also *quasidominance*. 3. in coronary artery anatomy, the state of supplying the posterior diaphragmatic part of the interventricular septum and the diaphragmatic surface of the left ventricle. In 85 percent of the population, the right coronary artery is dominant; in the remainder, the left coronary artery is dominant.

cerebral dominance, the dominance of one cerebral hemisphere over the other in cerebral functions, demonstrated by laterality in voluntary motor acts.

incomplete dominance, failure of one gene to be completely dominant, the heterozygotes showing a phenotype intermediate between the two parents; called also *partial d.* and *semidominance*.

lateral dominance, the preferential use, in voluntary motor acts, of ipsilateral members of the major paired organs of the body (arm, ear, eye, and leg).

ocular dominance, the preferential use of one eye over the other in vision.

one-sided dominance, *lateral d.*

partial dominance, *incomplete d.*

dominant (dom-i-nant) (dom'[i]breve]-n[is]chwa[n]t) 1. exerting a ruling or controlling influence. 2. in genetics, capable of expression when carried by only one of a pair of homologous chromosomes. 3. a dominant allele or trait. 4. in coronary artery anatomy, supplying the posterior diaphragmatic part of the interventricular septum and the diaphragmatic surface of the left ventricle; used of the right and left coronary arteries.

domiphen bromide (do-mi-phen bro-mide) (do'm[i]breve]-f[is]chwa[n]) a quaternary ammonium compound effective against a wide range of gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria and against certain fungi; used as a topical anti-infective and to disinfect instruments and utensils.

domoic acid (dom-o-ic ac-id) (dom'o-ik as'id) a neuroexcitatory, neurotoxic amino acid structurally similar to L-glutamic acid, occurring in *Alizschia purgens* and other varieties of marine vegetation; ingestion of mussels contaminated by it has resulted in a type of shellfish poisoning characterized by gastrointestinal symptoms and neurologic

abnormalities, including confusion, disorientation, and short-term memory loss.

domperidone (dom-per-i-done) (dom-per'[ibreve]-d[omacr]n) an antiemetic.

Donath-Landsteiner antibody, test (Do-nath-Land-stein-er antibody, test) (do'nant-land'sti-n[schwa]r) [Julius *Donath*, Austrian immunologist, 1870–1950; Karl *Landsteiner*, Austrian physician in United States, 1868–1943] see under antibody and test.

donaxine (do-nax-ine) (do-nak's[emacr]n) gramine.

Donders' glaucoma, law (Don-ders' glaucoma, law) (don'd[schwa]rz) [Franciscus Cornelius *Donders*, Dutch physician and ophthalmologist, 1818–1889] see *advanced open-angle g.* and see under law.

Donec alv. sol. fuerit (Donec alv. sol. fuerit) abbreviation for L. *do'nec al'vus solu'ta fu'erit*, until the bowels are opened (i.e., until a bowel movement occurs).

donee (do-nee) (do-ne') recipient; host (def. 2).

donepezil hydrochloride (do-nep-e-zil hy-dro-chlo-ride) (do-nep'[schwa]-zil) a reversible acetylcholinesterase inhibitor used for the treatment of mild to moderate symptoms of dementia of the Alzheimer type; administered orally.

Don Juanism (Don Juan-ism) (don hwahn'iz-[schwa]m) hypersexuality in a man.

Donnan's equilibrium (Don-nan's equilibrium) (don'[schwa]nz) [Frederick George *Donnan*, English chemist, 1870–1956] see under equilibrium.

Donnatal (Don-a-tal) (don'[schwa]-tal) trademark for preparations of atropine sulfate, hyoscyamine sulfate, phenobarbital, and scopolamine hydrobromide.

Donné's corpuscles (bodies) (Donné's corpuscles (bodies)) (do-n[amacr]z') [Alfred *Donné*, French bacteriologist, 1801–1878] see colostrum corpuscles, under corpuscle.

Donohue's syndrome (Don-o-hue's syndrome) (don'[schwa]-h[umacr]z) [William Leslie *Donohue*, Canadian physician, born 1906] leprechaunism.

donor (do-nor) (do'n[schwa]r) 1. an individual organism that supplies living tissue to be used in another body, as a person who furnishes blood for transfusion, or an organ for

transplantation in a histocompatible recipient. Organs for donation usually come from cadavers (see *cadaveric donor transplantation*, although kidneys and certain other organs may be from living donors (see *living related donor transplantation* and *living unrelated donor transplantation*). 2. in chemistry, a substance or compound which contributes part of itself, as an atom or radical, to another substance (acceptor).

F donor, in bacterial genetics, a cell that donates the F plasmid by means of bacterial conjugation.

hydrogen donor, a substance or compound that gives up hydrogen to another substance (the hydrogen acceptor).

universal donor, a person whose blood is type O in the ABO blood group system; such blood is sometimes used in emergency transfusion.

Donovan bodies (Don-o-van bodies) (don'[schwa]-v[schwa]n) [Charles *Donovan*, Irish physician, 1863–1951] 1. *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis*. 2. amastigote.

Donovania granulomatis (Don-o-van-ia gran-u-lo-ma-tis) (don"[schwa]-va'ne-[schwa] gran"u-lo'm[schwa]-tis) [C. *Donovan*] *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis*.

donovanosis (don-o-va-no-sis) (don"[schwa]-v[schwa]-no'sis) granuloma inguinale.

dopa (do-pa) (do'p[schwa]) 3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine, an amino acid produced by oxidation of tyrosine by monophenol monooxygenase; it is the precursor of dopamine and an intermediate product in the biosynthesis of norepinephrine, epinephrine, and melanin. The naturally occurring form is L-dopa (see levodopa [USP]).

dopamine (do-pa-mine) (do'p[schwa]-m[emacr]n) 3,4-dihydroxyphenylethylamine, a catecholamine formed in the body by the decarboxylation of dopa; it is an intermediate product in the synthesis of norepinephrine, and acts as a neurotransmitter in the central nervous system. It is also produced peripherally and acts on peripheral receptors, e.g., in blood vessels. Called also 3-hydroxytyramine.

dopamine hydrochloride, the hydrochloride salt of dopamine, used to correct hemodynamic balance in the treatment of shock syndrome; administered intravenously.

dopamine β -hydroxylase (do-pa-mine β -hy-drox-y-lase) (do'p[schwa]-m[emacr]n hi-drok's[schwa]-l[emacr]s) dopamine β -monooxygenase.

dopamine β -monoxygenase (do-pa-mine β -mono-oxy-gen-ase) (do'p[schwa]-m[emacr]n mon'o-oks'[schwa]-j[schwa]n-[amacr]s) [EC 1.14.17.1] an enzyme of the oxidoreductase class that catalyzes the hydroxylation of dopamine to norepinephrine, simultaneously oxidizing ascorbate. It is a copper protein occurring in nervous tissue and the adrenal medulla. Called also dopamine β -hydroxylase.

dopaminergic (do-pa-min-er-gic) (do'p[schwa]-m[emacr]n-er'jik) 1. activated or transmitted by dopamine. 2. pertaining to tissues or organs affected by dopamine. 3. pertaining to neurons that release dopamine and to the effects exerted thereby.

dopaquinone (do-pa-quin-one) (do'p[schwa]-kwin'[omacr]n) an oxidation product of dopa; it is an intermediate in the synthesis of melanin pigments from tyrosine.

Dopar (Do-par) (do'p[schwa]r) trademark for a preparation of levodopa.

doppellender (dop-pel-len-der) (dop'[schwa]-en'd[schwa]r) myofiber hyperplasia.

Doppler (Dop-pler) (dop'l[schwa]r) Doppler ultrasonography.

color Doppler, color flow Doppler imaging.

Doppler effect (phenomenon, principle) (Dop-pler effect (phenomenon, principle)) (dop'l[schwa]r) [Christian *Doppler*, Austrian physicist and mathematician, 1803–1853] see under effect.

Dopram (Do-pram) (do'pr[schwa]m) trademark for a preparation of doxapram hydrochloride.

Doral (Dor-al) (dor'al) trademark for a preparation of quazepam.

Dorello's canal (Do-rel-lo's ca-nal) (do-rel'[omacr]z) [Primo *Dorello*, Italian anatomist, born 1872] see under canal.

Dorendorf's sign (Dor-en-dorf's sign) (dor'[schwa]n-dorfs) [Hans *Dorendorf*, German physician, 1866–1953] see under sign.

Doriden (Dor-i-den) (dor'[libreve]-d[schwa]n) trademark for preparations of glutethimide.

dormancy (dor-man-ey) (dor'm[schwa]n-se) [L. *dormire* to sleep] 1. the state of being dormant. 2. in bacteriology, the property exhibited by some bacteria, and especially by bacterial spores, of remaining viable for an extended time with minimal physical or chemical change, often in response to unfavorable growth conditions.

dormant (dor-mant) (dor'm[schwa]nt) [L. *dormire* to sleep] sleeping, inactive, quiescent.

dormifacient (dor-mi-fa-sient) (dor'm[ibreve]-fa'sh[schwa]nt) [L. *dormire* to sleep + -*faciens*] hypnotic (defs. 1 and 3).

dorsa (dor-sa) (dor's[schwa]) [L.] plural of dorsum.

dorsad (dor-sad) (dor'sad) toward the back or dorsal aspect.

dorsal (dor-sal) (dor's[schwa]) [L. *dorsalis*, from *dorsum* back] 1. pertaining to the back or to any dorsum. 2. denoting a position more toward the back surface than some other object of reference; a synonym of *posterior* in human anatomy and of *superior* in the anatomy of quadrupeds.

dorsalgia (dor-sal-gia) (dor-sal'i[schwa]) [*dors*- + -*algia*] pain in the back.

dorsalis (dor-sa-lis) (dor-sa'lis) [TA] [L.] dorsal.

dorsi (dor-si) (dor'si) genitive of dorsum.

dorsi- (dorsi-) see dors(o)-.

dorsiduct (dor-si-duct) (dor's[ibreve]-d[schwa]kt) [*dorsi*- + *duc*] to draw toward the back or dorsum.

dorsiflexion (dor-si-flex-ion) (dor's[ibreve]-flek'sh[schwa]n) [*dorsi*- + *flexion*] flexion or bending toward the extensor aspect of a limb, as of the hand or foot.

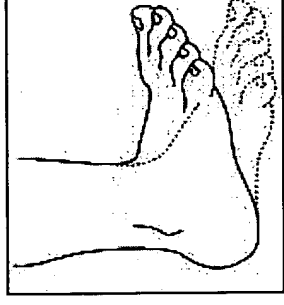


Figure D-35—Dorsiflexion of foot.

dorsimesal (dor-si-mes-al) (dor''s[ibreve]-mes'[schwa]) dorsomesial.

dorsispinal (dor-si-spi-nal) (dor''s[ibreve]-spi'n[schwa]) pertaining to the back and vertebral column.

dors(o)- (dors(o)-) [L. *dorsum* back] combining form denoting relationship to a dorsum or to the back (posterior) aspect of the body. Also, *dorsi-*.

dorsoanterior (dor-so-an-te-ri-or) (dor''so-an-t[emacr]'r'e-[schwa]r) having the back of the fetus toward the front of the mother.

dorsocephalad (dor-so-ceph-a-lad) (dor''so-sef'[schwa]-lad) [*dorso-* + *cephalad*] directed toward the back of the head.

dorsodynia (dor-so-dyn-ia) (dor''so-din'e-[schwa]) dorsalgia.

dorsointercostal (dor-so-in-ter-cos-tal) (dor''so-in''t[schwa]r-kos't[schwa]) situated in the back and between the ribs.

dorsolateral (dor-so-lat-er-al) (dor''so-lat'[schwa]r-[schwa]) pertaining to the back and the side.

dorsolumbar (dor-so-lum-bar) (dor''so-lum'bahr) pertaining to the back and the loins, especially the region of the lower thoracic and upper lumbar vertebrae.

dorsomedian (dor-so-me-di-an) (dor''so-me'de-[schwa]n) the median line of the back.

- dorsomesial** (dor-so-me-si-al) (dor''so-me'se-[schwa]) pertaining to the median line of the back.
- dorsonasal** (dor-so-na-sal) (dor''so-na's[schwa]) pertaining to the dorsum of the nose or to the bridge of the nose.
- dorsonuchal** (dor-so-nu-chal) (dor''so-noo'k[schwa]) pertaining to the back of the neck.
- dorsoposterior** (dor-so-pos-te-ri-or) (dor''so-pos-t[emac]r'e-[schwa]r) having the back of the fetus directed toward the mother's back.
- dorsoradial** (dor-so-ra-di-al) (dor''so-ra'de-[schwa]) pertaining to the radial or lateral side of the back of the forearm or hand.
- dorsoscapular** (dor-so-scap-u-lar) (dor''so-skap'u-l[schwa]r) pertaining to the posterior surface of the scapula.
- dorsoventrad** (dor-so-ven-trad) (dor''so-ven'tr[schwa]d) [*dorso-* + *ventrad*] directed from the dorsal toward the ventral aspect.
- dorsoventral** (dor-so-ven-tral) (dor''so-ven'tr[schwa]) 1. pertaining to the back and belly surfaces of the body. 2. passing from the back to the belly surface.
- dorsum** (dor-sum) (dor's[schwa]m) [TA] gen. *dor'sa* [L.] 1. the back. 2. the aspect of an anatomical part or structure corresponding in position to the back; posterior, in the human.
- dorsum of foot**, d_pedis.
- dorsum of hand**, d_manus.
- dorsum lin'guæ**, [TA] dorsum of the tongue: the upper or posterosuperior surface of the tongue.
- dorsum ma'nus**, [TA] back of hand: the hand surface opposite the palm.
- dorsum na'si**, [TA] dorsum of nose: that part of the external surface of the nose formed by junction of the lateral surfaces.

dorsum pe'dis, [TA] the upper surface of the foot; the surface opposite the sole. Called also *regio dorsalis pedis* [TA alternative].

dorsum pe'nis, [TA] **dorsum of penis**, the anterior, more extensive surface of the dependent penis, opposite the urethral surface.

dorsum of scapula, **dorsum sca'pulae**, *facies posterior scapulae*.

dorsum sel'lae, [TA] the quadrilateral plate on the sphenoid bone that forms the posterior boundary of the sella turcica; the posterior clinoid processes project from its superior extremity, and it is continuous inferiorly with the clivus.

dorsum of testis, *margo posterior testis*.


dorsum of tongue, *d. linguae*.

dorzolamide hydrochloride (dor-zo-la-mide hy-dro-chlo-ride) (dor-zo'[schwa]-m[imacr]d) a carbonic acid anhydrase inhibitor, used as an antiglaucoma agent in the treatment of open-angle glaucoma and ocular hypertension; administered topically to the conjunctiva.


dosage (dos-age) (do's[schwa]) the determination and regulation of the size, frequency, and number of doses.

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|-------------|--|---------|
| << Previous | A-B C-D E-F G-H I-J K-L M-N O-P Q-R S- | Next >> |
| | T U-V W-X Y-Z | |

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